APPENDIX R

From: jean public [redacted]
To: <northernpike@dfg.ca.gov>
Date: 9/14/2005 12:27:01 PM
Subject: Fwd: killing pike - another wild idea

as to the below federal register notice published today on killing pike in a reservoir, i think this kind of proposal stinks to high heaven.

the poisons that are used to kill fish are enormous potential cancer causers. it is clear the pike can flourish there. perhaps we should just ride with it in this case.

i have seen other wild cases proposed by this agency to poison whole lakes and i do not like those proposals ever. i think the environmental devastation from such actions is enormous and certainly this agency is in no way equipped to evaluate them.

b. sachau
15 elm st
florham park nj 07932

--- jean public <jeanpublic@yahoo.com> wrote:

> Date: Wed, 14 Sep 2005 07:45:02 -0700 (PDT)
> From: jean public [redacted]
> Subject: killing pike - another wild idea
> To: [redacted]
>
>
> [Federal Register: September 14, 2005 (Volume 70,
> Number 177)]
> [Notices]
> [Page 54350-54352]
> From the Federal Register Online via GPO Access
> [wais.access.gpo.gov]
> [DOCID:fr14se05-37]
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>

>
> DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
>
> Forest Service
>
>
> Plumas National Forest, Beckwourth Ranger District;
> Plumas
> County, California Lake Davis Northern Pike
> Eradication Project
>
> AGENCY: Forest Service, USDA.
>
> ACTION: Notice of intent to prepare an environmental

> impact statement.
>
>

>
> SUMMARY: The USDA Forest Service, Plumas National
> Forest, gives notice
> of the Agency's intent to prepare an Environmental
> Impact Statement
> (EIS) in cooperation with the California Department
> of
> Fish and Game
> (CDFG) issuing a joint Environmental Impact Report
> (EIR). The EIS will
> consider Federal and State actions associated with
> CDFG's proposal to
> eradicate northern pike, Esox lucius, from Lake
> Davis
> and its
> tributaries. Northern pike are restricted in
> California and it is
> unlawful to import, transport, or possess live
> animals. This proposed
> project is designed to help protect the fishery
> resources of the state
> by eradicating pike from Lake Davis and its upstream
> tributaries. CDFG
> has proposed to treat the reservoir and its
> tributaries with rotenone,
> at a concentration sufficient to eradicate northern
> pike and to restock
> the reservoir with trout. The associated actions
> are:
> (1) the Forest
> Service issuing CDFG a special use permit for access
> through, and use
> of National Forest lands adjacent to Lake Davis and
> its tributaries for
> implementing the proposed project. (2) a Forest
> order
> to close the
> entire area to the public during implementation of
> the
> proposed project
> and to close access to the lake bed as the lake
> level
> is lowered.
>
> DATES: Comments concerning the scope of the analysis
> must be postmarked
> no later than October 31, 2005. The draft EIS is
> expected March 2006
> and the final EIS is expected November 2006.
>
> ADDRESSES: Send written comments to Julie
> Cunningham,

> P.O. Box 1858,
> Portola CA 96122. Email comments may
>
> [[Page 54351]]
>
> be submitted to: northernpike@dfg.ca.gov. Comments
> may
> also be
> submitted at the Web site:
> http://www.dfg.ca.gov/northernpike.
>
>
> FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: California
> Department
> of Fish and
> Game, Portola Field Office, P.O. Box 1858, Portola,
> CA
> 96122, (530)
> 832-4068. U.S. Forest Service, Plumas National
> Forest
> Supervisors
> Office, Angela Dillingham, 159 Lawrence Street, P.O.
> Box 11500, Quincy
> CA 95971, (530) 283-2050.
>
> SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Lake Davis is located in
> Plumas County,
> California, at an elevation of 5,775 feet above sea
> level. Included in
> the project area are Lake Davis, all the tributaries
> in the watershed
> to Lake Davis and Big Grizzly Creek below Lake
> Davis.
> These all occur
> in the upper reaches of the Middle Fork Feather
> River
> watershed in the
> Sierra Nevada Mountains. Lake Davis is a State Water
> Project reservoir
> that was first impounded in 1966-68 by the
> construction of Grizzly
> Valley Dam on Big Grizzly Creek. Three main
> tributaries, Big Grizzly,
> Freeman and Cow Creeks, feed the reservoir. The
> total
> drainage area is
> about 44 square miles. Lake Davis has a surface area
> of 4,025 acres
> when full, a capacity of 84,371 acre-feet and an
> average depth of 21
> feet. The deepest point of the reservoir is 108
> feet,
> just upstream of
> Big Grizzly Dam. The reservoir is operated by the
> California Department
> of Water Resources (CDWR), and lies within the U.S.

> Forest Service,
> Plumas National Forest.
> Lake Davis water is used for recreation,
> irrigation, and for the
> benefit of fish and wildlife. It supports a trout
> fishery managed by
> CDFG. Lake Davis has been developed as a source of
> domestic water for
> the City of Portola and the Grizzly Lake Resort
> Improvement District.
> The Plumas County water treatment plant, which
> treats
> Lake Davis water,
> was taken offline, as it did not meet regulatory
> standards, and remains
> offline pending improvements to the water treatment
> plant. Currently
> neither entity uses Lake Davis as a water supply.
> Nearby residences
> depend on ground water from private wells.
> Pike were first discovered in Lake Davis in
> 1994.
> In 1997, a
> chemical treatment was conducted to remove pike from
> Lake Davis and its
> tributary streams. Pike were rediscovered in Lake
> Davis in May 1999,
> about eighteen months following what appeared to be
> a
> successful
> rotenone treatment of the reservoir. In 2000 CDFG
> and
> the Lake Davis
> Steering Committee developed a management plan to
> suppress the pike
> population, contain it within Lake Davis and to
> remove
> as many pike as
> possible from the reservoir (to date approximately
> 50,000). In
> September 2003 CDFG evaluated the previous 3\1/2\
> years of pike
> removal, which can be viewed on the Web at
>
http://www.dfg.ca.gov/northenpike/summary_report.pdf.
> Data indicated pike numbers continued
>
> to increase in spite of the concerted control
> efforts.
>
> Purpose and Need for Action
>
> Pike are a nonnative invasive fish species
> illegally introduced to
> California. Pike can seriously impact aquatic
> ecosystems by heavy

> predation on other fish species, where habitat
> conditions are
> favorable. Introduced pike have the potential to
> become the dominant
> fish species, often to the near total exclusion of
> native fish species.
> Portions of the Feather River, Sacramento River, and
> the Sacramento-San
> Joaquin Delta, as well as many aquatic environments
> in
> other California
> watersheds, match the preferred habitat of the pike
> in
> terms of
> temperature, aquatic vegetation, current speed and
> other features. The
> geographical extent of pike in California is thought
> to be limited to
> Lake Davis and its upstream tributary streams. Lake
> Davis flows into
> the Middle Fork Feather River, which flows into Lake
> Oroville and then
> into the Sacramento River and the Sacramento-San
> Joaquin Delta. Within
> the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta system, a number of
> fish species have
> life history stages and habitat preferences, that
> make
> them vulnerable
> to pike predation. These include the state and
> federally listed out
> migrating juveniles of winter and spring run Chinook
> salmon, steelhead
> and delta smelt. Other species of concern are
> splittail, Sacramento
> perch and a variety of fish species including
> stocked
> trout.
> Based upon current knowledge of the physical and
> biological
> processes that influence the spread and impact of
> pike
> on aquatic
> ecosystems, the pike population in Lake Davis
> appears
> poised to have a
> serious and widespread environmental impact on
> California's aquatic
> ecosystems. If the pike population is not
> eradicated,
> biological and
> physical processes or physical movement by humans
> will
> eventually
> result in the spread of the pike population to
> downstream locations.

> The risk of such a spread has steadily increased
> since
> 1999 as the pike
> population in Lake Davis has increased in numbers.
> Due
> to the pike
> containment in just the Lake Davis area, a window of
> opportunity exists
> to eliminate the species from the state.
>
> Proposed Action
>
> The EIS proposed action is to issue the required
> Forest Service
> Special Use Permit needed to carry out CDFG's
> proposed
> project. This
> would include a Forest Closure in the immediate area
> surrounding Lake
> Davis for public safety and to protect
> archaeological
> sites. The CDFG
> proposed project involves the draw down of Lake
> Davis
> to a volume of
> about 10,000-20,000 acre-feet. A liquid rotenone
> formulation would then
> be applied to eliminate pike. The remaining water
> held
> in Lake Davis
> and any ponded water, and waters flowing into Lake
> Davis, potentially
> from the headwaters of the three main tributaries,
> Big
> Grizzly, Freeman
> and Cow Creeks, to the reservoir, or wetland areas,
> ponds etc.,
> adjacent to the flowing waters that are tributary to
> Lake Davis within
> its watershed would be treated with liquid rotenone
> at
> concentrations
> sufficient to eradicate the pike. It is anticipated
> at
> this time that
> the concentration of rotenone used would be 2 ppm.
>
> Possible Alternatives
>
> To date, the following alternatives have been
> preliminarily
> identified: (1) Proposed Action (preferred
> alternative); (2) No action
> alternative that would continue the current
> management
> plan; (3) Draw

> down the reservoir to minimum pool (approximate
> surface area of 25
> acres, remaining volume about 90 acre feet) and use
> liquid rotenone;
> (4) Draw reservoir down to 48,000 acre-feet and
> eradicate with liquid
> rotenone; (5) Completely dewater reservoir and
> tributaries.
>
> Lead and Cooperating Agencies
>
> The Forest Service is the lead agency in the
> preparation of the
> EIS. CDFG is the lead agency for the preparation of
> the EIR. Both
> agencies are cooperating to prepare a joint EIR/EIS.
>
> Responsible Official
>
> Angela L. Dillingham, District Ranger,
> Beckwourth
> Ranger District,
> P.O. Box 7, Blairsden, CA 96103.
>
> Nature of Decision To Be Made
>
> Whether to issue a special use permit to CDFG
> for
> access through,
> and use of, National Forest lands to Lake Davis for
> implementing the
> proposed northern pike eradication project. Whether
> to
> implement a
> Forest Closure during implementation of the proposed
> project.
>
> Scoping Process
>
> Public scoping meetings are scheduled as
> follows:
> September 26, 2005, there will be two sessions,
> 1-3 pm and 6:30-9
> pm, at the Easterm Plumas Health Care Education
>
> [[Page 54352]]
>
> Center, 500 1st Avenue, Portola, California;
> September 28, 2005, there will be two sessions,
> 1-3 pm and 6:30-9
> pm, at the Radisson Hotel, 500 Leisure Lane,
> Sacramento, California.
>
> Permits or Licenses Required
>
> Approval from the following Agencies is

> required:
> U.S. Fish and
> Wildlife Service; U.S. Forest Service; Central
> Valley
> Regional Water
> Quality Control Board; California Department of
> Water
> Resources;
> California Department of Health Services; Northern
> Sierra Air Quality
> Management District; California Department of
> Pesticide Regulation;
> U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; Environmental
> Protection
> Agency.
>
> Comment Requested
>
> This notice of intent initiates the scoping
> process which guides
> the development of the EIS. Comments submitted
> during
> the scoping
> process should be in writing or e-mail, and should
> be
> specific to the
> proposed action. The comments should describe as
> clearly and completely
> as possible any point of dispute, debate or
> disagreement the
> commentater has with the proposed action. Once
> scoping
> letters are
> received, all potential issues will be identified to
> analyze in depth,
> and a reasonable range of alternatives will be
> developed to address
> those significant issues. Potential environmental
> effects of the
> proposed action as well as alternatives will be
> analyzed in the EIS.
> Early Notice of Importance of Public
> Participation
> in Subsequent
> Environmental Review: A draft environmental impact
> statement (as part
> of a joint EIR/EIS) will be prepared for comment.
> The
> comment period on
> the draft EIS will be 45 days from the date the
> Environmental
> Protection Agency publishes the notice of
> availability
> in the Federal
> Register.The Forest Service believes, at this early
> stage, it is

> important to give reviewers notice of several court
> rulings related to
> public participation in the environmental review
> process. First,
> reviewers of draft environmental impact statements
> must structure their
> participation in the environmental review of the
> proposal so that it is
> meaningful and alerts an agency to the reviewer's
> position and
> contentions. Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Corp. v.
> NRDC, 435 U.S. 519,
> 553 (1978). Also, environmental objections that
> could
> be raised at the
> draft environmental impact statement stage but that
> are not raised
> until after completion of the final environmental
> impact statement may
> be waived or dismissed by the courts. City of Angoon
> v. Hodel, 803 F.2d
> 1016, 1022 (9th Cir. 1986) and Wisconsin Heritages,
> Inc. v. Harris, 490
> F. Supp. 1334, 1338 (E.D. Wis. 1980). Because of
> these
> court rulings,
> it is very important that those interested in this
> proposed action
> participate by the close of the 45-day comment
> period
> for the draft EIS
> so that substantive comments and objections are made
> available to the
> Forest Service at a time when it can meaningfully
> consider them and
> respond to them in the final environmental impact
> statement.
> To assist the Forest Service in identifying and
> considering issues
> and concerns on the proposed action, comments on the
> draft
> environmental impact statement should be as specific
> as possible. It is
> also helpful if comments refer to specific pages or
> chapters of the
> draft statement. Comments may also address the
> adequacy of the draft
> environmental impact statement or the merits of the
> alternatives
> formulated and discussed in the statement. Reviewers
> may wish to refer
> to the Council on Environmental Quality Regulations
> for implementing
> the procedural provisions of the National
> Environmental Policy Act at
> 40 CFR 1503.3 in addressing these points.

> Comments received, including the names and
> addresses of those who
> comment, will be considered part of the public
> record
> on this proposal
> and will be available for public inspection.
>
> (Authority: 40 CFR 1501.7 and 1508.22; Forest
> Service
> Handbook
> 1909.15, Section 21).
>
> Dated: September 7, 2005.
> Angela L. Dillingham,
> District Ranger.
> [FR Doc. 05-18204 Filed 9-13-05; 8:45 am]
>
> BILLING CODE 3410-11-P
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> _____
> Yahoo! Mail - PC Magazine Editors' Choice 2005
> http://mail.yahoo.com
>

_____
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http://mail.yahoo.com

CC: <foe@foe.org>

From: <gschladow@ucdavis.edu>
To: "Pike Team" <northernpike@dfg.ca.gov>
Date: 10/12/2005 2:05:37 PM
Subject: Public Comment on Pike Eradication Plan

Citizen: Geoffrey Schladow
Email: gschladow@ucdavis.edu
Organization: UC Davis, Tahoe Environmental Research Center
Address:
One Shields Ave

Davis, CA 95616

Home Phone:
Bus. Phone: 530 752 6932
Mobile:
Fax: 530 752 7872

add to mailing list

Comment:
I was unable to attend either of the public meetings, so will briefly summarize my concerns and suggestion for an alternative here.

Given the prior experience with Rotenol, and the poor public acceptance of it, I would strongly urge that other options be explored. The one option that I know most about concerns the modification of reservoir destratification, a technique that has been widely used in the US and other countries. In conventional destratification, air or oxygen is bubbled into the bottom of a reservoir. A combination of dissolution of oxygen plus the mixing of the reservoir by the bubble plumes results in an increase in DO concentration. There are numerous peer-reviewed publications on this, several of them my own work.

My suggested modification is to bubble pure nitrogen through the destratification manifold. The result of this is two fold. The nitrogen bubbles will effectively sparge the oxygen out of the entire water column, killing the pike and unfortunately all other fish in the lake. Depending on the size of the system this could occur within days. The mechanics of the rising plume of bubbles will ensure that the reservoir is well mixed, thereby ensuring that there are no refugia for the pike to survive. Some pike will come to the surface to try and get to oxygen in the surface skin of the lake. They could readily be taken care of through electro-shocking and/or simple netting.

Once sufficient time has passed to allow for killing all the fish, the system could be switched to using air, and the lake could be reoxygenated within a few days. It would be necessary to reintroduce the desirable fish species and zooplankton.

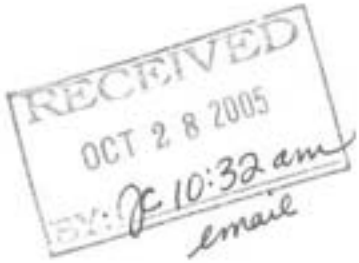
The advantages is that there is nothing introduced to the water that is perceived to be dangerous. Nitrogen is already in the water in abundance (air is 80% nitrogen). All that is happening is that pure nitrogen is being used to remove the dissolved oxygen in the water for a brief period.

I can provide further details on the design and sizing of a destratification system, and on how such systems work. They have been successfully used to mix very large reservoirs in very short periods of time, IF DESIGNED CORRECTLY(this is the area that I have published on).

As Director of the UC Davis Tahoe Environmental Research Center, this is a project that we would welcome an opportunity to become directly involved in. While it is not your primary focus, such an exercise would be a primary example of a whole-lake manipulation, and as such a wonderful opportunity to learn something new about species regeneration.

Sincerely

Geoff Schladow



From: "Maren" [redacted]
To: <northernpike@dfg.ca.gov>
Date: 10/29/2005 9:32:36 AM
Subject: Poisoning the water in Lake Davis

We would like to strongly protest poisoning the water in Lake Davis. There has to be a better way than that to kill off the Northern Pike.

Carl Scholberg
Maren Scholberg
Kurt Scholberg
Sierraville, CA

From: [redacted]
To: "Pike Team" <northernpike@dfg.ca.gov>
Date: 10/28/2005 9:21:09 AM
Subject: Public Comment on Pike Eradication Plan

Citizen: LaDonna Scholberg

[redacted]

Mobile:
Fax:

add to mailing list

Comment:
Dept. of Fish and Game,

Please, please, please, JUST DON'T DO IT!

It did not work ten years ago and it will not work now.

The groundwater and the food chain don't need it and neither do we.

Let the Pike be a game fish here as they are in the midwest.

You may think you know the consequences of poisoning Lake Davis but there is no way you can be completely sure of the long term effects.

This is a beautiful lake in a beautiful area and you are going to destroy it again.....all for some fish! You're throwing out the baby with the bathwater, or more aptly, you're throwing out the lake with the Pike.

I have enjoyed many wonderful hours on Lake Davis. Please don't take it away from me. It is your mission to protect fish and game, not just trout, but all fish and game. Please look at the overall picture and what you are trying to do. It is crazy to destroy so much.....Maybe nature intends the Pike to dominate.....

In any case there is no way what you are trying to save is worth what you will destroy.

Please, please, please reconsider your plan to poison beautiful Lake Davis.

Sincerely,

LaDonna Scholberg
Calpine, CA
10/28/05

From: Brad <scotts@sandpoint.net>
To: <nvilla@dfg.ca.gov>
Date: 9/29/2005 3:52:19 PM
Subject: PREDATOR FISH CONTROL- BRAD SCOTT

Hello Nick,

I am the person who has patented the product that might be effective to control the pike population at Davis Lake. The product outline is attached to this e-mail. I believe this might be a solution if it was introduced very aggressively in the lake. The ability to impact the pike population with this product without harming the aqueous environment is a process worth considering. Without being able to control the unknown factor of sympathetic pike fishermen, it seems to me that an aggressive management program would be the most effective. I have shown this patent to the Dept. of Fish and Game people in Coeur D'Alene and they had positive ideas about using it in Yellowstone Lake to control a Mackinaw vs Yellowstone Cutthroat issue. Please let me know your thoughts on this, and thanks for giving it your consideration. Best Regards, Brad Scott

September 21, 2005

SYSTEM FOR CONTROLLING AND REDUCING THE NUMBER OF PREDATOR FISH

This product was awarded a U.S. Patent on 5/3/05

OVERVIEW

The idea for this product came after hearing representatives from the Idaho Department of Fish and game state that they had ran out of ideas to control an imbalance of predator species which are decimating the kokanee population in Lake Pend Oreille in northern Idaho. The local officials have not been able to determine which species within the lake population is causing the imbalance, but it is generally held that mackinaw trout are taking over the lake, as it has happened before in other lakes upstream on the Clark Fork River from Lake Pend Oreille. (Flathead Lake is just one example.) Mackinaw fishermen are quick to point out that it could be the squaw fish that are wiping out the kokanee fry. Regardless of the argument over which species is doing the most damage; all parties agree that the kokanee fry population is being decimated by other predator species. As the fish population that is most important to the food chain in Lake Pend Oreille, the loss of the kokanee population will have devastating effects on the overall fishery of Lake Pend Oreille.

In the local debate over which species is being the most damaging to the kokanee population, it was decided to instigate a netting program to count fish and thereby determine, by percentage, which species is most prevalent. After a full season of raising nets and counting specific species, there was no data the pointed out any one species being more damaging than the other. It was learned that many of the fish netted did not survive the experience, the bull trout suffering approximately 95% loss. This was critical within that experiment because the bull trout are protected, and the netting project was stopped.

One of the best reasons for using my product is that it is unnecessary to determine which species is most damaging to the balance of predator/prey fish. Whichever species is most voracious loses the most members. This would eliminate the controversy between local fishermen over which of their favorite species is being targeted.

At a public meeting of all interested parties in the area the officials from the State Agencies asked if there were any other ideas to help restore the kokanee population and control the predator populations. My idea was born at that meeting, to level the playing field between the prey fish and the predator fish by giving the prey fish the ability to kill the predator fish. I worked out the details over the next several weeks, and submitted my idea for a U.S. Patent. The patent was awarded two years later.

The product I have patented is designed primarily as a management tool. It is uncertain if there is any process that can effectively remove any one species from a specific body of water completely. The purpose of my product is to limit and manage the number of undesirable species allowed to live within a body of water. The accepted theoretical elimination of any species in a body of water always requires the complete

poisoning of the entire body of water as well as any moving water flowing into that body of water that would provide an environment for escaping species to move into. Efforts in the past have rarely been completely successful for a number of naturally occurring reasons like having a few surviving species members repopulating the lake or escaping into rivers and tributaries that flow into or out of the body of water. Also equally uncontrollable is the occurrence of sympathetic humans re-introducing the undesired species after the poisoning of the lake has been done. The complete poisoning of any body of water is simply too costly in terms that relate to the residual damage done to the local economy and other private resources that suffer from the effects of the poisoning.

The effectiveness of this product can be controlled simply by adjusting the quantity of capsules attached to the prey species and introduced into the body of water. In the case of carnivorous species such as pike and muskie, the capsules can be attached to a prey species that are only consumed by those types of fish, such as field mice or other rodents that are introduced in the water.

THE PRODUCT

The product consists of a capsule which is attached to the fry of the prey species which, when consumed by the predator fish, renders him dead by a number of equally effective processes further explained herein. The method of attachment of the capsule to the fry is adaptable. The capsule itself is adaptable, and so is the method of delivering the fry/prey fish to the vicinity of the predator.

THE CAPSULE

The capsule itself is made of a gelatinous product that will dissolve within the digestive juices of the predator fish. Within the capsule can be loaded various compounds that can kill the predator fish. Each process is has the same desired end effect, but accomplishes it differently. Most importantly, each of these processes is vastly more environmentally friendly than simply poisoning the lake, and only targets those species that are becoming a nuisance.

The capsule is made of a compound that will dissolve in the aqueous environment after a predetermined amount of exposure to the water. This would greatly reduce to concerns of a poisonous capsule being allowed to come in contact with humans or other species within or scavenging along the body of water. As the capsule is dissolving, it will produce an attractant to the predator fish that is added to the compound that the capsule is made from. The capsule itself can be colored to either blend in with the prey/courier fish, or colored to appear as roe or other agitator to the predator fish.

COMPOUNDS WITHIN THE CAPSULE

There are many compounds which can be loaded into each capsule, four of which are explained below.

a) **POISON**

The capsule could be loaded with a direct poison that, when ingested by the predator fish, causes it's death. This would be a compound that has a relatively short active life after being exposed to the digestive tract of the fish. Some product such as morphine would work, as long as the dosage was strong enough. A dosage strong enough to kill the fish would still not pose a threat in the lake if the capsule was allowed to dissolve out in the lake if the prey fish were to escape from the predators. The short active life of the poison would prevent a poisoned carcass from harming scavenger species if the carcass floats to the surface.

b) **ANESTHETIC**

The capsule could be loaded with an anesthetic that would cause the predator to be unable to process oxygen, therefore causing death by drowning. This process would cause the carcass to fall to the bottom of the lake without littering the surface with dead fish. It is expected that the fish would be incapacitated, and therefore be unable to maintain neutral buoyancy.

c) **INTESTINAL BLOCKER**

The capsule would be loaded with a synthetic rubber or sponge-like material that would greatly expand in size after being introduced into the digestive tract. There is a product that is used in the toy industry that starts as a small, unidentifiable piece of sponge that greatly expands in water to become a recognizable figure. This type of product could block the digestive tract, and ultimately cause the fish to die. There would be no environmental cause for concern, only an easily identifiable sponge-like disc possibly floating on the surface if the capsule is allowed to dissolve in the lake.

d) **STERILIZATION**

The capsule could also be used to introduce a product that would sterilize the predator fish. This would effectively impact the growth of the population of the undesired species.

THE CONNECTING ELEMENT

The element that connects the capsule to the prey species is able to be adapted to the specific environment. If the capsule is desired to stay on the prey species until it is finally consumed, the connection could be made using stainless steel wire. In other uses it could be made with ferrous wire that would dissolve after a period of time, allowing the capsule to drop harmlessly to the bottom, where it would dissolve. Another connection could be made with suture material that would dissolve much faster if there is a concern regarding the capsules coming in contact with humans or scavenger species. In all cases, the capsule will eventually dissolve either within the digestive tract of a predator fish or out in the aqueous environment of the body of water. In all cases, the compound loaded within the capsule would be of such small quantity that it would not be harmful to be dissolved within the body of water.

THE DELIVERY PROCESS

The prey fish with the capsule is intended to be delivered within the vicinity of the predator fish using electronic fish locating equipment to determine location. After predator fish are located, the fry of the prey fish are fitted with the capsules, which can be attached on the fry/prey in many different places on the body, most probably under the head between the gill plates. The prey are then placed in a container that is lowered to a position somewhat above the predator fish, but generally close. The container is remotely opened and the fry/prey swim out, possibly somewhat dazed and swimming crippled from the attachment of the capsule. This should be an attractant to the predator fish.

The container used to deliver the fry/prey species into the water is relatively small, possibly 1 cubic foot of water. The air tight container would be completely loaded with water which also has scented attractants added to it, and possibly chopped bait for chum. The intention is to create a feeding frenzy where the fry/prey are released. The quantity of fry/prey would be determined by the number of predators estimated to be in the area, but it would be logical to introduce less fry/prey per location, and increase the number of locations where they are introduced. Again, it is not expected to kill every predator fish, only to control the population.

The container could be lowered by a conventional downrigger type device that incorporates a line counter to determine the appropriate depth to discharge the contents relative to the predator location. A second line would be attached to the device to open it at the desired level.

Local lore that would help to determine the logical location to find the predator species could be applied so that electronic equipment might not be needed.

The species to be used for fry/prey is determined by the local fisheries experts, but the product I am suggesting could be attached to virtually any species with the same desired effect.

>>>>>
>>Hello Ivan
>> Thanks for getting back to me today, I wanted to get this to you and
>>your department before your public meeting on 9/26. I heard about the
>>dilema at Davis Lake through a friend of mine in Reno. He and I were
>>discussing my patent a few weeks ago and when he saw the article in the
>>newspaper he thought we should get this to you. I have just recently
>>received the patent, although the idea was born about 2 years ago.
>>Things move slowly at the patent office, but to be fair, you don't want
>>them to rush these things, even if they would. I have heard favorable
>>responses from Idaho Fish and Game officers who have seen my patent
>>idea, and I hope you will give this a look. Thanks for your time, Brad Scott
>>
>>
>>
>
>
>
>

CC: northernpike@dfg.ca.gov

>>> Brad <scotts@sandpoint.net> 09/29/05 10:52 AM >>>
Ivan,

Thanks for taking your time to go over this. One of the reasons I thought this might work well as a management tool is that there are so many factors to consider that make the elimination concept fail. I'm sure every effort will be made to concentrate the existing pike into a smaller pool before poisoning, but the sympathetic pike fishermen will most certainly re-stock, don't you think? If that was the contributing factor for the initial poisoning to fail, it might be more effective to aggressively manage the pike that do exist in the lake. I think this could be done with the product I have by saturating the lake with these prey/courier minnows who will be hit hardest by the pike. It seems like a worthwhile effort to consider before the drastic plan of poisoning the lake is put into action. This process would have zero environmental impact compared to poisoning, and not affect the local economy at all. Most importantly, it would provide a permanent solution to the unknown element of unauthorized introduction by sympathetic pike fishermen. It would have substantially less negative impact on the local economy, and also carry substantially less liability risk. The frustration of having this much work undone by a few individuals who want the pike in Lake Davis seems to point to aggressive management as the only long term tool that would be acceptable from an economic and environmental prospective. Please let me know your thoughts on this. I'm sure you are quite busy with this right now, but I think this should be considered before locking into the poisoning of the lake concept. Thanks again for your time, Brad Scott

email

>
>>>>Brad <scotts@sandpoint.net> 09/23/05 7:59 PM >>>
>>>>
>Ivan,
> Thanks for the e-mail. What do you think of the idea? I've had some
>positive feedback from Coeur D'Alene Fish and Game Dept. about the use
>of this product in Yellowstone Lake. Their thoughts were that in that
>lake it would be a perfect fit because they have Yellowstone cutthroats
>being taken out by Mackinaw. Bug-eater vs carnivore was how they
>described it. Please give me your thoughts about this when you get a
>minute. Thanks again, Brad
>

From: "Stokes, Roger A." <ROGER.STOKES@ngc.com>
To: <ipaulsen@dfg.ca.gov>
Date: 11/1/2005 2:13:25 PM
Subject: Northern Pike

Sir,
Ma'am,

Your studies do not have much of a clue about Northern Pike. Northern Pike are all over the Midwestern lakes and there are several other fish in all of these lakes as well, including your so called precious trout. You should be contacting Wisconsin, Minnesota Illinois or other states in that area to find out what they say about Pike. I am sure they will tell you that there are not any lakes that do not have other fish in them except the Northern Pike. They are one of the best fresh water game fish to fight on a fishing line.

These fish should be left alone and soon you would find that anglers would be in your area to fish the mighty Pike. More lakes should be stocked with these fish. California fresh water fishing is some of the worst in the states. Some big game fish would be welcomed by a lot of anglers that I have talked to. Bass and Trout are a joke out here, we pay all of these fees to get on these lakes (beyond fishing licenses) and it just is a waste of time.
I will have to say the cat fishing is pretty good and I am happy to fish them. From now on it will be saltwater fishing as much as possible.

Roger A. Stokes
Project Manager

NORTHROP GRUMMAN Mission Systems
Defense Mission Systems
Communication and Information Systems
9326 Spectrum Center Blvd.
San Diego, CA 92123
858-514-9294
Roger.Stokes@ngc.com

From: <hssbladerental@aol.com>
To: "Pike Team" <northernpike@dfg.ca.gov>
Date: 9/24/2005 2:37:21 PM
Subject: Public Comment on Pike Eradication Plan

Citizen: Harry Surtees
Email: hssbladerental@aol.com
Organization: Flyfisherman
Address:
4444 E. Ave R #87
Palmdale, CA, 93552
, CA 93552

Home Phone: 661 285 1298
Bus. Phone:
Mobile:
Fax:

Comment:
It is extreamly important to get rid of the pike, at all costs. California's fishery is at stake. I am talking about our trout and salmon. I am in favor of helping those that are hurt the most, like paying (real money) damages. Short and sweet, there is nothing else that needs to be said, except good luck, you have a difficult project, and this angler is 100% behind any and all plans to get rid of them.

From: <rovers2000@charter.net>
To: "Pike Team" <northernpike@dfg.ca.gov>
Date: 9/28/2005 3:33:38 AM
Subject: Public Comment on Pike Eradication Plan

Citizen: Wanda Timmerman
Email: rovers2000@charter.net
Organization:
Address:
7350 Silver Lake Rd, Apt 29B

Reno, NV 89506

Home Phone: 775-843-5922
Bus. Phone:
Mobile:
Fax:

add to mailing list

Comment:
The first thing you need to do is sit down and reread the 'rules' you have regarding what to do if you catch a Pike. Read it like a person who is going fishing instead of a law school graduate working for Fish and Game. I am a 68 year old senior citizen, and when I read what you say about catching a Pike, you make me feel like if I was ever unfortunate enough to have a Pike take my line and I did manage to get the fish to shore, I would be facing a felony record for the rest of my natural life if I made one mistake in the way I handled the situation. It's no wonder you aren't getting a lot of co-operation from the fishing public. Who in their right minds wants to go on a fun fishing trip and then catch a Pike, and have to report it to the authorities and become ensnarled in all that red tape and threats of punishment if something gets mishandled. The way you have your laws set up regarding Pike are way too complicated for the average citizen to want to take the time to digest.
The Fish and Game Departments are always saying they have seasons, size limits and quantity limits to prevent certain species of fish from being fished to extinction. OK then,why not check that theory out? Wouldn't it be simpler to just remove these protective rules from the Pike? Don't make them a game fish, don't make a season or a size requirement and allow people to catch them without a limit on the number they can catch and take away the fear of some sort of reprisal if they are involved with a Pike. You would still have to keep, 'the must be dead' to be transported law, but common sense tells you that should be true of any fish caught. Cutting off the head seems to defeat the purpose because of the identifying process if your catch is checked by a Warden. Gutting should be more than sufficient to prove that the Pike is indeed 'deceased' enough not to be planted in another body of water somewhere. This seems to be high on your list of worries when it comes to Pike. Having once been a Midwestern fisherman, I can tell you Pike are a great sport fish to catch and pretty good eating. You have the public so terrified of getting involved with a Pike it almost borders on humorous. A few years ago, my husband and I had gone to Lake Davis for a Sunday drive. While we were walking by the shore we observed a family fishing. One of them had just landed a small Pike. You never heard such screaming and running around, you'd have thought they had hooked a Diamond Back rattlesnake. They finally kicked it up under a shrub and covered it with dirt. So much for your 'report any Pike caught' to authorities. It seems to me that as with so many Government controlled situations that this has become more of a money game than an actual help the environment project. [Look at the amounts on the fines involved.] Just take the restrictions on Pike away, make it known they are up for grabs and hope the 'can be fished to extinction' theory actually works.

LAKE DAVIS PIKE ERADICATION PROJECT
CEQA / NEPA Scoping Comment Form

Name:	ADRIENNE TRUEK
Mailing Address:	PO BOX 2014
	PLACERVILLE CA 95667
Telephone No. (optional):	
Email (optional):	

Comments/Issues/Alternatives:

A concern I hope will be addressed in the Final EIS/EIR, involves assurances that in the method of draw down of Lake Davis, pike and pike eggs will not be inadvertently carried out and into downstream rivers. Can and will the outflow be filtered adequately to avoid creating a bigger problem downstream?

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Adrienne Trueck

Please use additional sheets if necessary.

SUBMIT WRITTEN COMMENTS (POSTMARKED BY 10/31/05) TO:

Mail: California Department of Fish and Game, P.O. 1858, Portola, CA 96122
Fax: (530) 832-9706
Email: northernpike@dfg.ca.gov
Website: www.dfg.ca.gov/northernpike

Questions? Please call us at (530) 832-4068

From: <unionjack150@sbcglobal.net>
To: "Pike Team" <northernpike@dfg.ca.gov>
Date: 10/25/2005 2:53:25 PM
Subject: Public Comment on Pike Eradication Plan

Citizen: john umstead
Email: unionjack150@sbcglobal.net
Organization: none
Address:
3241 del mar way

sacramento , CA 95815

Home Phone: 916-929-1924
Bus. Phone: none
Mobile:
Fax:

add to mailing list

Comment:
contrary to government policy, why not get rid of the pike and promote the lake and help the economy of the area ?. a fish tournament, not for the biggest, but the most pike brought in within three days.
the cost of a few prizes would be a lot less than poisoning the lake.
life time fishing license would draw a immense amount of intrest.
clear lake has a population of 12 inch catfish that could be moved to davis lake to clear out the pike minnows that are left. the introduction of catfish to the lake would promote the local economy more than poison.
if such a tournament would ever be allowed to happen, please enter my name on the list of people to partisipate and advise me where to send the entry fee, thank you, john.

From: <tomvenus@yahoo.com>
To: "Pike Team" <northernpike@dfg.ca.gov>
Date: 10/25/2005 12:15:05 PM
Subject: Public Comment on Pike Eradication Plan

Citizen: Tom Venus
Email: tomvenus@yahoo.com
Organization:
Address:

, CA 95973

Home Phone:
Bus. Phone:
Mobile:
Fax:

Comment:
I think your concerns about the dangers of Northern Pike escaping to the Delta and irreparably endangering the juvenile fish habitat are unfounded, and your proposed solutions are heavy-handed and inappropriate for the risk. Historically, the Great Lakes have had no problems with Northern Pike coexisting with anadromous runs of salmon and steelhead. The DFG's proposed use of poison, and especially the carrier used previously, are an irresponsible act of intentional pollution to the environment and impact the area's drinking water aquifer and thus the public's health. I urge you to reevaluate the cost-benefits: the true cost of the no-action alternative versus the predictable and irrepirable costs of intentional poisoning.

From: <markyounger@sbcglobal.net>
To: "Pike Team" <northernpike@dfg.ca.gov>
Date: 10/27/2005 4:08:39 PM
Subject: Public Comment on Pike Eradication Plan

Citizen: Mark Younger
Email: markyounger@sbcglobal.net
Organization:
Address:
109 McDerby Court

Folsom, CA 95630

Home Phone:
Bus. Phone:
Mobile: 916-622-5075
Fax:

add to mailing list

Comment:
Drain the lake fully. Then poisen the creek.

I believe the poisen does more damage to the insect life than draining the lake. The insect life is the true bounty of Lake Davis.

I've been fishing at Lake Davis for over 10 years and I make it a point of staying at the motels, eating Chinese, Mexican, German and coffee-shop food, buying gas and supplies at the stores. Due to the introduction of the pike I've cut my fishing trips in half to around 3 times per year, I don't bring the kids or wife and stay less because the fishing has dropped off so dramatically.